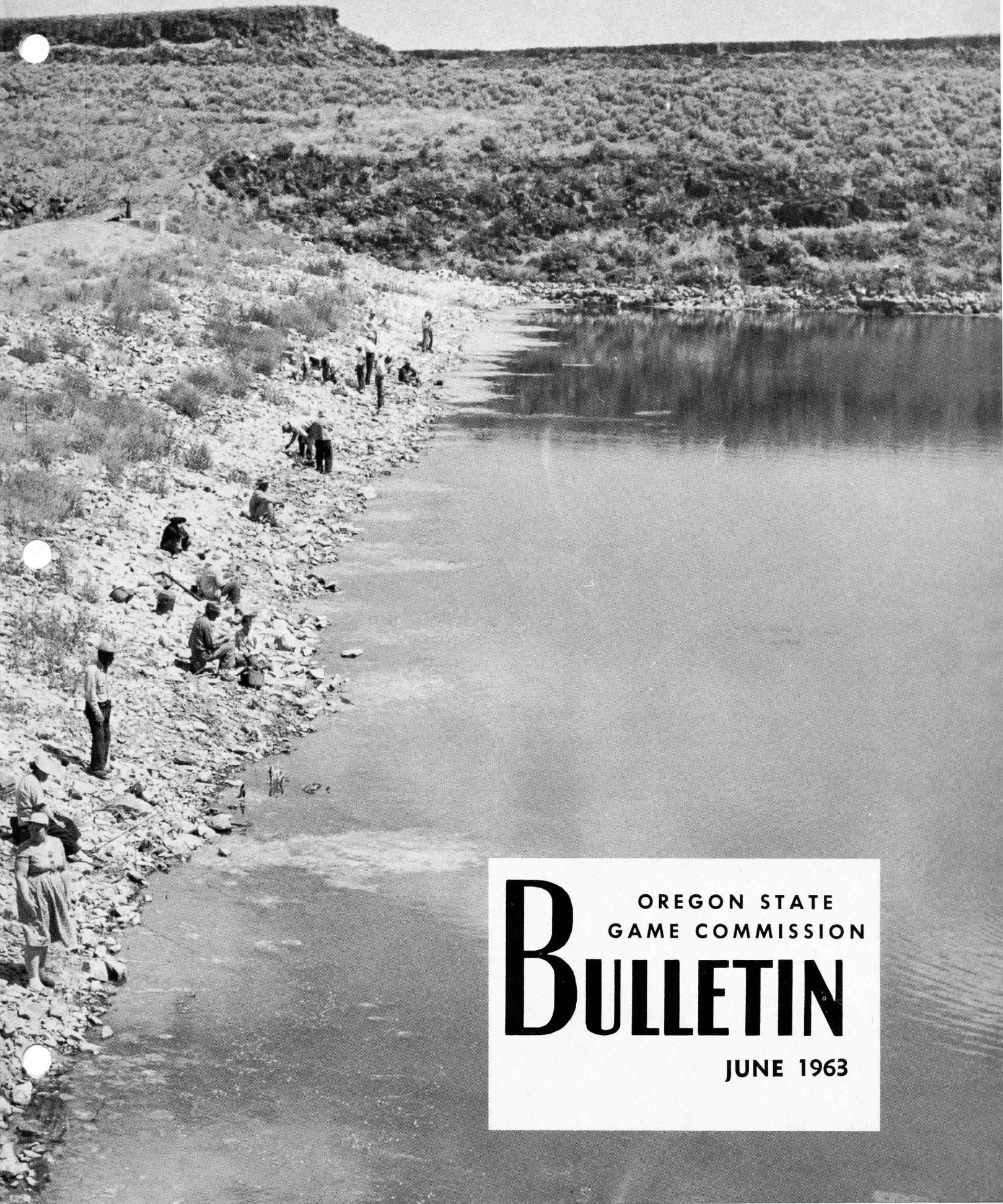


*C. J. Campbell*



OREGON STATE  
GAME COMMISSION

# BULLETIN

JUNE 1963

# OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION BULLETIN

JUNE, 1963

Number 6, Volume 18

*Published Monthly by the*  
OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION  
1634 S.W. Alder Street — P.O. Box 3503  
Portland 8, Oregon

MIRIAM KAUTTU SUHL, Editor  
H. C. SMITH, Staff Artist

## MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

Rollin E. Bowles, Chairman	Portland
Joseph W. Smith	Klamath Falls
John P. Amacher	Winchester
Tallant Greenough	Coquille
Wayne E. Phillips	Baker

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

P. W. Schneider	Director
C. B. Walsh	Assistant Director
John McKean	Chief of Oper., Game Division
C. J. Campbell	Chief of Oper., Fishery Division
R. C. Holloway	Chief, Inf. and Educ.
H. J. Rayner	Chief, Research Division
W. D. DeCew	Controller
John B. Dimick	Chief, Supply and Property
William E. Pitney	Chief, Basin Investigations
A. V. Meyers	Chief, Lands Section
George Kernan	Engineer
H. R. Newcomb	Personnel Officer
Roy C. Atchison	Attorney

## REGIONAL SUPERVISORS

Leslie Zumwalt,	Route 1, Box 325, Corvallis
Region I	
J. W. Vaughn,	Box 577, Roseburg
Region II	
L. M. Mathisen,	Parrell Road, Bend
Region III	
W. H. Brown,	Box 339, La Grande
Region IV	
W. V. Masson,	Box 8, Hines
Region V	

Second-class postage paid at Portland, Oregon.

Please report promptly any change of address. Send in address label from a recent issue with notice of change.

At the present time the Bulletin is circulated free of charge to anyone forwarding a written request.

## The Cover

Krumbo Reservoir in Harney County is a popular opening day spot for anglers in southeastern Oregon. Photo by Vic Masson

## BULLETIN

### HUNTER SAFETY

### TRAINING PROGRAM

#### Instructors Approved

Month of April	15
Total to Date	3,477

#### Students Trained

Month of April	845
Total to Date	55,136

#### Firearms Accidents Reported in 1963

Fatal	0
Nonfatal	3

## Elk Study Started

An intensive study of factors pertinent to the management of Roosevelt elk in Douglas fir forests has been initiated by the Game Commission in Weyerhaeuser's Millicoma tree farm in Coos County. The Weyerhaeuser Company is an active cooperator in the project and the participation of other agencies such as the Oregon State Board of Forestry and U. S. Forest Service is anticipated.

Definition of food habits, productivity, seasonal movements, and site preferences of Roosevelt elk is one of the objectives of the study. The other major objective is to evaluate the influence of elk upon reforestation and search for methods of alleviating conflicts.

Recently 75 elk have been captured and marked to determine daily and seasonal movements of individual animals. An inventory of soil and plant resources upon the study area is also in progress as an initial part of the study.

## HEARINGS ON SMALL GAME REGULATIONS SET

The Oregon State Game Commission will hold a hearing at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, July 16, to consider hunting regulations for blue and ruffed grouse, sage grouse, chukar and Hungarian partridge, and silver gray squirrels. Season dates for doves and pigeons also will be selected.

Hunting regulations for pheasants and quail and trapping regulations for furbearers will be set at a hearing scheduled for 10 a.m. Tuesday, August 20. The Commission also expects to select the dates of the waterfowl season from the framework submitted by the Department of the Interior.

Both hearings will be held at the Commission's Portland headquarters, 1634 S.W. Alder Street.

## WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS TO MEET

The 43rd annual meeting of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners will be held June 10, 11, and 12 in Tucson, Arizona. Membership includes the fish and game departments of the thirteen western states and province of British Columbia.

## FINAL HEARING ON BIG GAME REGULATIONS JUNE 7

The second and final session of the Game Commission's hearing on big game regulations for 1963 is scheduled for 10 a.m. Friday, June 7, in Room 36 of the State Office Building in Portland.



Spring population inventory of up-land game indicates a good carry-over of breeding pheasants, quail, and partridge. Pheasant breeding populations appear to be higher this year in the lower Deschutes, Klamath, and Great Basin areas, while fewer birds seem to be present in Malheur County and the Columbia Basin. Western Oregon pheasant numbers show approximately a 10 per cent decline also. However, stocks are considered ample to insure good production if weather and other conditions are favorable.

\* \* \*

Valley quail show a substantial increase over last year, particularly in southeastern Oregon. General observations of chukars indicate more breeding pairs over much of the range. The carry-over of chukars in Malheur County is believed to be the best ever experienced. In the lower John Day River drainage, it is estimated that a third more birds are present than a year ago.

\* \* \*

The U.S. Forest Service recently felled 40 to 60 snags in the Metolius River below Bridge 99. Some 35 snags were left in position to afford fish cover and improve holding water for fish.

\* \* \*

Malheur Reservoir was restocked with 100,000 rainbow fingerling in April, following chemical treatment of the reservoir last fall.

\* \* \*

Trout populations in the streams and impoundments east of Cascade Mountains are being benefited materially by the late winter and early spring precipitation in that area.

\* \* \*

Test netting in Morgan Lake in the Northeast District shows an excellent population of rainbow and brook trout. These are holdover fish which were subjected in 1962 to a fishery in which an excess of 130 pounds per acre of trout were harvested.





# Fishing For Today and Tomorrow

By **ROLLIN E. BOWLES**, Chairman

**T**HE OREGON STATE GAME COMMISSION in its management of the sport fishery has made every effort to not only maintain fishing but to improve or increase the fishing opportunities.

The Commission has embarked on a policy of creating new lakes; has over the years introduced new species of fish; has continued through chemical treatment rehabilitation of fishing waters, particularly lakes and reservoirs; has increased its efforts in behalf of the coastal fishery and has, of course, maintained its hatchery system to provide fish for stocking purposes where needed.

When we hear people talk of the good old days of trout fishing, how many of those people have caught an Atlantic salmon, how many of them were fortunate enough to take a kokanee or a kamloops rainbow, a golden trout, an eastern brook, or a mackinaw? These species have all been introduced in Oregon, some of them quite a number of years ago, and some very recently. Oregon has the only fishable population of Atlantic salmon in the West, and the Commission is making a determined effort to extend the scope and availability of this magnificent species to Oregon fishermen. Some of these should be available to fishermen in Davis Lake in 1963. Golden trout are available in a number of high lakes in Oregon, and eastern brook in many

areas. Unfortunately, kamloops have a habit of becoming somewhat unresponsive during the summer months when the heavy fishery is at its peak, and they are being replaced in Diamond Lake with another species of rainbow which should provide a more consistent fishery through the period of heavy use by the public.

Rehabilitation of fishing waters is a continuing program. Diamond Lake some years ago was a major project with a more recent one being the treatment of Davis Lake, which this year will again be producing trout to the fishermen's creel.

Large numbers of fish are stocked annually in Oregon's lakes and streams. Unfortunately hatchery stockings in streams is a very expensive process as mostly legal-size trout are released. These are costly to produce and make little contribution to a resident fishery on a long-term basis. Possibly space can be considered a critical factor in that in streams, fish can be pursued day after day in much the same locality and eventually may fall prey to some angler's offering. In a lake the fish probably can obtain natural foods in greater abundance and with more opportunity to scatter are less likely to fall victim to some artificial lure than their streamside cousins.

The Commission's new policy of creat-

ing angling impoundments is directed particularly to areas where surface water providing a fishery is very scarce. The first of these new lakes was Trillium near Mt. Hood, a lake of approximately 60 acres. The second was Bull Prairie Lake in Umatilla County, approximately 23 acres; then Cottonwood Meadows northwest of Lakeview, Oregon, approximately 42 acres. All of these lakes are very productive and very popular. The fourth of these impoundments is being created at Canyon Creek Meadows in Grant County, approximately 32 acres, and should be available to the fishermen in 1964. The difficulty in creating these lakes is largely unknown to the average fisherman. However, there are many problems for the Commission because of the numerous water rights conflicts that inevitably develop in any water-short area to say nothing about the difficulties when private lands must be obtained for either access, parking, or for the impoundment itself. How many fishermen are there who realize that evaporation loss in a lake is one of the critical problems in impounding water in the hot dry climate of eastern Oregon? How many fishermen are there who realize that the Game Commission has no authority to condemn either property or water rights to create these lakes? There are a number of other

(Continued on Page 4)



*Illinois Falls fishway in the Rogue watershed.*

## **Fishing for Today And Tomorrow**

*(Continued from Page 3)*

sites under investigation, mostly in eastern Oregon, and undoubtedly some will be developed as rapidly as funds are available and the many and complex legal involvements are resolved.

In addition to creating new lakes the Commission has, in agreement with private individuals impounding water for irrigation or other uses, made available substantial areas of new fishing waters by the process of contributing to the construction of impoundments large enough to maintain a minimum pool. The agreement with the owner provides for access, parking, and use of the lake in perpetuity to Oregon fishermen, and specifies that the reservoir will be maintained at a minimum level at all times for the benefit of the fishery. Several agreements have been executed that have proved to be very beneficial to Oregon's trout fishermen and others will provide a fishery for warm-water species. Additional projects of this nature are under investigation, some of them involving the expenditure of substantial sums of money while at the same time providing a large area for fishermen. It must be remembered that any agreements of this nature must be documented completely as to access and parking area as well as the level of the pool that will be maintained at all times. To do less than this would not provide the security needed for the investment that will in most instances be required by the Game Commis-

sion. In this fashion, fishing opportunity has been greatly expanded at a minimum cost and can be maintained in the future at far less cost than might otherwise be possible.

Experience has indicated that most impoundments and natural lakes in eastern Oregon are very productive, providing tremendous food supplies upon which planted fish make a very rapid growth. After the first planting, the need for the more expensive hatchery rearing of legal-size fish will not be necessary as fingerling trout stocking each year will replenish the supply and provide an excellent fishery. Some of these lakes, artificially created both by the Commission and private individuals, are now open to fishing on a year-round basis. This gives objective testimony to the productive capability of these waters.

Numerous types of agreements must be worked out. Oftentimes the waters that will supply the impoundment are treated before impoundment in order to rid the area of undesirable and competitive species which consume the food and limit the capability of the body of water to produce the desirable species to be stocked. Every opportunity available to the Commission to work in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation, various irrigation districts, and other people impounding water is investigated to make this type of fishery available.

In the coastal streams the great emphasis has been on the migratory species — steelhead, salmon, and coastal cutthroat trout. The Commission has been criticized in some areas for the late opening of trout season on these streams

(May 25 in 1963). This policy was adopted with the specific intention of permitting the downstream migrant populations to get to sea before the trout fishery began. Adult steelhead and coastal cutthroat both return to sea after spawning. The migrant silver and chinook salmon as well as the downstream migrant steelhead sublegal in size are taken in significant numbers in any earlier fishery. Hooking mortality may be severe at times. The result of this policy has shown significant results, particularly with steelhead and coastal cutthroat in all of the coastal streams. It has had a substantial influence in the comeback of silver salmon, and in some streams it likewise appears to be a very beneficial and heartening effect with respect to chinook salmon. The coastal streams are stocked with legal-size trout to make available to the fishermen a good fishery in most areas.

The steelhead fishery of the state in recent years has proved to be one of the finest anywhere. One hears of the catch of steelhead in Washington or Alaska or elsewhere. However, when the results are all added up, you will find that Oregon has no apologies to make to any other state in that the avid steelhead fisherman has some water open to him the year-round in which the steelhead can be taken. For those in southwestern Oregon, steelhead in large numbers are taken during the summer and early fall months on a fly as well as by other means from the seven known races of steelhead that inhabit the Rogue River system. Much is made of the wonderful run of summer steelhead into the Salmon River of Idaho, and properly so. Fisheries biologists estimate an average annual run of steelhead into that stream of some 50,000 fish; yet the Illinois River, one tributary of the Rogue, has an estimated run of 25,000 winter steelhead. Recently the ladder at Illinois Falls has made available above the falls over 90 miles in Oregon and 9 miles in California of streams that can be reached by anadromous fish.

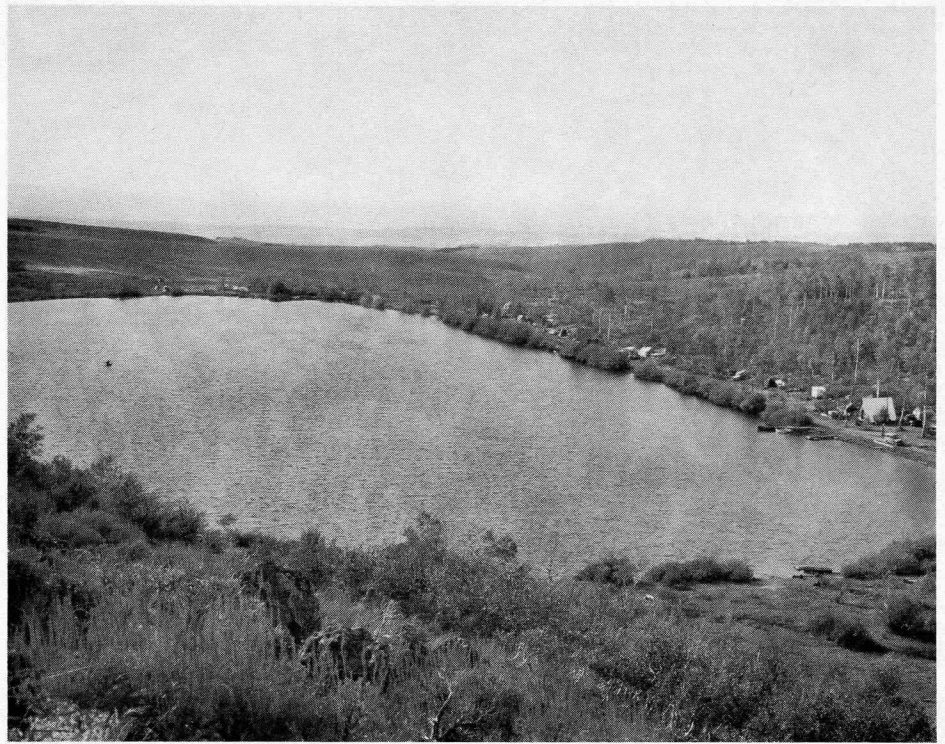
The winter of 1962-63 has proved to be a year of abundance of steelhead in the Alsea River, where the Commission maintains a hatchery on the North Fork. After the fishermen had taken their toll, the hatchery was supplied with almost a million steelhead eggs and released about 1,600 adult steelhead above its hatchery racks to spawn naturally. Of these steelhead handled at the hatchery, approximately 95 per cent bore the marks of hatchery release.

The Wilson River, as well as other streams emptying into Tillamook Bay, provides a bountiful harvest of steelhead

*(Continued on Page 6)*



# Fish Lake Management Area



Fish Lake in the Steens Mountains. Photo by Larry Bisbee.

ONE OF THE POPULAR FISHING and camping spots in Harney County is Fish Lake on the Steens Mountains. It was privately owned and operated for many years prior to purchase in 1956 by the Game Commission for a public fishing and recreation area. The purchase included a 640-acre tract surrounding the 20-acre lake. Since acquisition, the property has been fenced, additional camping and sanitary facilities installed, a storage building constructed, some range improvement work initiated, and livestock grazing controlled.

Situated at an elevation of 7,200 feet, Fish Lake is set in a scenic meadow, aspen and sage surrounding so typical of the upper west slope of the Steens Mountains. It is a spring fed lake on the headwaters of Lake Creek, a tributary of Fish Creek which in turn flows into the Blitzen River south of Frenchglen. Maximum depth of Fish Lake is around 28 feet. At this high elevation, the lake is normally snow bound or inaccessible due to muddy roads from mid-October through late May. Summer-time temperatures are usually comfortable by day, but nights may be rather cool.

Fish Lake is stocked each year with some 9,000 legal rainbow trout and around 1,000 eastern brook trout fingerling. Angling success is generally good throughout the summer with creel records showing an average of over seven fish per angler day for the past four years. Most fish average eight to ten

inches in length with occasional fish running 16 inches or better. All methods of fishing are used with trolling and fly fishing being the most popular. Bank and boat angling are usually equally successful.

Nearly 2,000 people have visited Fish Lake on each of the past two years. Many of these have been attracted by the fishing. The others have come to enjoy the many recreational and aesthetic values offered by the Steens area such as sight seeing, the wild flowers, hiking, hunting, watching wildlife, picnicking, nature studies, photography, and plain old outdoor living.

Camping conveniences now provided at the lake include picnic tables, concrete camp stoves, garbage cans, outdoor toilets, and firewood. Drinking water is obtained from springs at the upper end of the lake. Camp sites have been leveled where needed to provide better tenting or parking areas. A small boat dock and gravel boat launching ramp are also available.

From June through mid-October, the area is operated under lease agreement by a concessionaire who is responsible for the camping facilities, boating activities, and surveillance and maintenance of the area. In return, he is allowed to charge for overnight camping, to rent boats and motors, and to sell incidental items such as fishing supplies, candy, and soft drinks. For the past five years (and again in 1963), the concessionaires have been

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Yarbrough of Springfield, Oregon, known to their many friends as Pat and Flossie. Charges made on the area include \$1 per night per party for overnight camping; \$1 per hour or \$4 per day for boat motors; and \$1 per hour or \$3 per day for boats. No charge is made for picnicking or boat launching. A separate charge is made for parking trailer houses for extended periods of time. Boat speeds are restricted as a safety measure.

With the exception of a 200-foot perimeter around the lake and camping area, grazing is allowed on all of the Fish Lake property. Some 120 animal unit months of grazing by sheep have been permitted each year since 1957.

How does one get to Fish Lake? It is some 81 miles south of Burns via State Highway 205 through Frenchglen. The 17-mile dirt road from Frenchglen on up the mountain is fairly rough in spots but passable to all sorts of vehicles in good weather. This section of road is now the northern leg of the new Steen Mountains loop road under construction by the Bureau of Land Management. From Fish Lake it is only a short drive to the top of the Steens. This drive offers exceptionally scenic views of the rugged east face of the Steens, the deep glacial canyons on the west slope of the mountain as well as vast expanses of the surrounding desert region on clear days. — Vic Masson.



Stream clearance in the coastal area is a continuing operation.

## Fishing for Today And Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 4)

every year, indicating the success of the steelhead management program for that stream system. The other coastal streams likewise are showing the effects of sound management and increased efforts on the part of the Commission in stream clearance and other projects designed to make available more natural spawning area. The Columbia River system likewise receives a great deal of attention in management and efforts directed to enhancing all the known races of steelhead there.

No place in all of the world, in all of history, has been so uniquely endowed in a natural resources matter as has been the North Pacific coast of the United States and Canada in that it has available the great runs of salmon. There are five species known to the Pacific coast—the chinook, silver, sockeye or blueback, the chum or dog salmon (all native to Oregon), with the humpback or pink found from Puget Sound northward. The two species most interesting to sportsmen are the silver and chinook salmon. In 1962 over 195,000 people purchased salmon-steelhead punch cards from the Oregon State Game Commission or its license agencies to participate in the harvest of our sea-run fishes.

Tremendous efforts have been ex-

erted by the Game Commission in the field of salmon management. While for all of those efforts success cannot be reported at this time, it is with a great deal of pride that this Commission reports that as a result of its management program, regulating the trout fishery, providing a ladder at Illinois Falls, and maintaining and operating some 400 screens in the Rogue River Valley irrigation system, the spring chinook salmon of Rogue River indicates a return toward its former state of abundance. In 1961 the spring chinook salmon tallied over the counting boards at Gold Ray Dam showed 193 per cent of the parent run of four years before, and in 1962, 203 per cent of the parent run.

So, the fishermen of the state of Oregon have no reason to look with envy on those people who talk of the good old days. A wider variety of fishing is available today than ever before although possibly not in the same abundance in some areas and with respect to some species. The most discriminatory of fishermen can find some fishing in Oregon to his taste, whether it be with a fly, spinning gear, the many types of gear used to fish salmon in the streams or in the ocean, or whether it be just sitting on the bank with a cane pole and fishing for the beloved catfish. They are all here and available in good numbers to anyone desiring to go, whether he be in knee pants or an octogenarian.

## Thirty Years Ago

For a few years back in the mid-thirties a person buying a hunting or angling license had to fill out a form stating how much fish and game he had taken the previous season.

Browsing through the old records reveals the following catch reports for the 1933 angling and hunting season:

FISH	
Trout .....	3,297,277
Bass .....	89,531
Other game fish .....	190,340
Salmon .....	57,284
GAME BIRDS	
China pheasants .....	102,380
Native pheasants .....	5,327
Hungarians .....	7,671
Grouse .....	13,652
Valley quail .....	25,351
Mtn. quail .....	4,623
BIG GAME	
Mule deer .....	6,683
Blacktail deer .....	4,738
Elk .....	579

While these figures are not submitted as an accurate record of the total take of fish and game, they do give an idea of approximate numbers. Anglers, particularly, had a difficult time remembering just how many fish they caught the season before, or perhaps remembered too well how few they actually caught and gave a slightly exaggerated report.

The statistics were compiled from 98,295 reports (filed by 1934 license purchasers), of which approximately 55,000 indicated nothing taken. In 1933, there were 56,645 persons licensed to hunt small and/or big game and 51,871 to fish. Because some persons held combination licenses, the number of persons holding a license actually was below the 100,000 mark.

By contrast, the number of persons now buying hunting and/or angling licenses runs well over 650,000.

## LICENSED SPORT FISHERMEN EXCEED 19 MILLION

A total of 19,403,465 persons in 50 states purchased one or more sport fishing licenses during 1962, according to figures furnished by the states to the Department of the Interior. The permits cost \$54,163,163. Oregon, with a total of 436,000 fishing license holders, was 17th on the list.

Millions of other people in the country go fishing but are not required to purchase a license. They include salt water fishermen and people who are exempt from license requirements because of age, veteran's status, or other reasons.



# Game Commissioners . . . 1911-1963

FOR THE RECORD and to satisfy inquiries of individuals interested in past memberships of the Game Commission, the accompanying list has been compiled from records available in the Game Commission office. Some errors or omissions are possible as the earlier records are not too detailed. Approximately 70 persons have served on the Game Commission since 1911.

Prior to 1911, game matters were handled first by the office of the state

fish and game protector created in 1893, later by the game and forestry warden. Counties were responsible for printing and selling hunting and angling licenses, the former issued first in 1905 and the latter in 1909. The funds collected were turned over to the state treasurer. With the organization in 1911 of the first state board of game and fish commissioners, these moneys were turned over to the board for the purpose of managing the trout and game resources of the state.

## LIST OF GAME COMMISSIONERS

May, 1911

### State Board of Fish and Game

#### Commissioners

Governor Oswald West, Chairman  
George Kelley  
M. J. Kinney  
J. F. Hughes

1913-1914

### State Board of Fish and Game

#### Commissioners

(Appointed by Governor Oswald West)  
Floyd Bilyeu  
H. H. Clifford  
George Kelley  
M. J. Kinney  
B. E. Duncan

May, 1915

### Fish and Game Commission

Governor Withycomb, Chairman  
I. N. Fleischner  
Marion Jack  
F. M. Warren  
C. F. Stone

March, 1920

### State Board of Fish and Game

#### Commissioners

(Appointed by Governor Ben W. Olcott)  
E. N. Carter, Chairman of Board  
C. F. Stone, Chairman of Game Commission  
F. M. Warren, Chairman of Fish Commission  
I. N. Fleischner, Game Commission  
E. C. Simmons, Game Commission  
John Gill, Game Commission  
Marion Jack, Game Commission  
Chris Schmidt, Fish Commission  
Charles Hall, Fish Commission  
Jas. H. Driscoll replaced C. F. Stone  
6/14/20

March, 1921

### Oregon State Game Commission

(Appointed by Governor Ben W. Olcott)  
I. N. Fleischner, Chairman  
Blaine Hallock  
George H. Kelly  
Bert Anderson  
M. A. Lynch  
L. E. Bean replaced Bert Anderson  
6/12/22

(Appointed by Governor Walter M. Pierce)  
F. Roy Davis replaced L. E. Bean  
4/9/23

July, 1923

### Oregon State Game Commission

(Appointed by Governor Walter M. Pierce)  
I. N. Fleischner, Chairman  
Ben F. Dorris  
Harold H. Clifford  
R. W. Price  
J. W. Maloney  
M. H. Bauer replaced Ben Dorris  
5/11/25  
W. L. Finley replaced R. W. Price  
7/13/25

April, 1927

### Oregon State Game Commission

(Appointed by Governor I. L. Patterson)  
I. N. Fleischner, Chairman  
Ben F. Dorris  
M. F. Corrigan  
M. A. Lynch  
L. A. Wright  
C. E. Miller replaced I. N. Fleischner  
12/12/27  
(Appointed by Governor A. W. Norblad)  
J. E. Cullison replaced Ben Dorris  
3/10/30  
Wilford Allen replaced C. E. Miller  
4/14/30  
David B. Evans replaced M. F. Corrigan  
6/16/30

Harry W. Poole replaced M. A. Lynch  
6/16/30

Sam R. Thompson replaced L. A. Wright  
10/17/30

April, 1931

### Oregon State Game Commission

(Appointed by Governor J. L. Meier)  
Marshall N. Dana, Chairman  
M. F. Corrigan  
J. C. Vandever  
Irving Vining  
Carl D. Silven  
L. E. Hibbard replaced Marshall Dana  
4/11/32

January, 1935

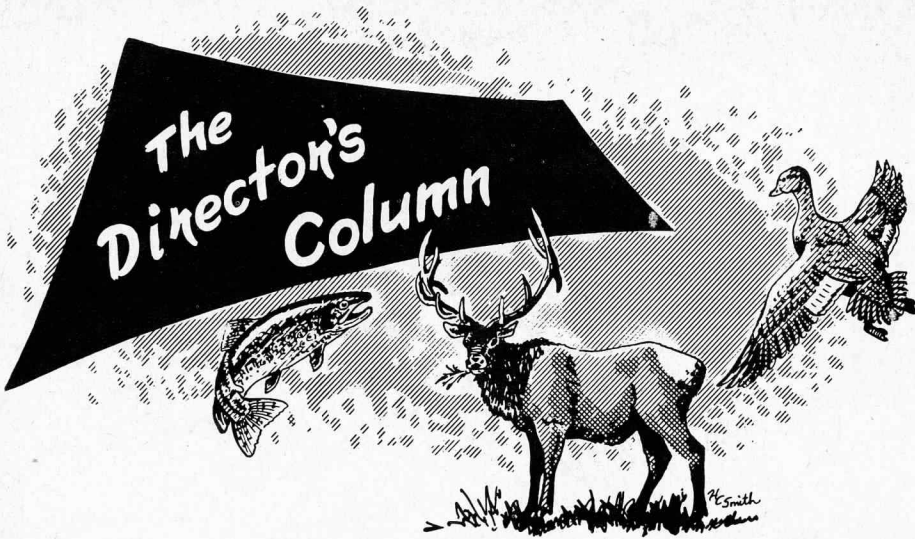
### Oregon State Game Commission

(Appointed by Governor Charles H. Martin)  
Dexter Rice, Chairman  
E. E. Wilson  
George K. Aiken  
Charles E. Riley  
Lew Wallace  
Charles H. Leach replaced Lew Wallace  
11/21/38  
Kenneth Moody replaced Charles E. Riley  
1/5/39  
(Appointed by Governor Charles A. Sprague)  
Dr. A. B. Peacock replaced Dexter Rice  
4/8/39  
Merrill Rose replaced Charles H. Leach  
2/29/40  
Francis Olds replaced Kenneth Moody  
2/41  
R. D. McClallen replaced George K. Aiken  
2/42  
Theodore R. Conn replaced Francis Olds  
3/9/42  
(Appointed by Governor Earl Snell)  
Kenneth Martin replaced Dr. A. B. Peacock  
2/25/43  
Kenneth G. Denman substituted for Kenneth G. Martin on military leave  
6/44-1/46  
Dr. George A. Cathey replaced Merrill Rose  
2/26/45  
(Appointed by Governor John Hall)  
Larry Hilaire replaced Dr. George A. Cathey  
1/1/48

(Continued on Page 8)

Members of the Oregon State Game Commission in 1924. Left to right in front row: Commissioners Harold Clifford, I. N. Fleischner, J. W. Maloney and Ben F. Dorris; and Captain A. E. Burghdoff State Game Warden.





THE ADMINISTRATIVE PHASES of a publicly operated resource program include, among other things, the business management part of the job. The Game Commission, with finances arising primarily from license revenues, must rely upon the assistance of widely distributed outlets where the individual citizen desiring a license to hunt or fish can secure his license with reasonable convenience and speed.

An important and essential adjunct to this need is the service rendered by numerous retail businesses throughout the state whose management voluntarily assumes the responsibility of acting as agents for the Commission in issuing licenses and tags for hunting and angling.

Perhaps few people realize the magnitude of this task. Individual document transactions involving licenses and tags totaled 1,220,044 items in 1962. These transactions were originated at 1,176 agency outlets including 27 in Idaho, 1 in California, 12 in Washington, and 2 in Nevada. There are a total of 10 different types of licenses issued for hunting and angling in Oregon which are handled by the agencies as well as additional ones issued only by the Commission.

A breakdown on the licenses issued is as follows:

General game licenses ..	699,074
Deer tags .....	264,165
Elk tags .....	53,028
Salmon licenses .....	203,777
	<u>1,220,044</u>

These are issued in the following possible types:

- Resident combination
- Resident hunter
- Resident angler
- Juvenile hunter
- Juvenile angler
- Nonresident hunter
- Nonresident angler
- Vacation angler
- Daily angler
- Certificate of lost license

It can be readily seen that a real public service is rendered by those businesses handling the hunting and angling licenses for all of us. We express to them a strong vote of thanks.

—P. W. Schneider

What does it cost the Game Commission to raise a trout? The amount can vary from hatchery to hatchery but the average cost of a catchable size trout (9 inches long) from egg to actual release in the water is 18½ cents. The cost of the fish in the angler's creel, however, is higher but how much is purely speculative. The fish caught by the angler have to absorb the cost of those fish that are never caught. This runs up the price of the fish you finally put in the frying pan.

The annual production of fish includes more than 3 million legal size and 17 million fry and fingerlings.

\* \* \*

Stream clearance has been proceeding in the north Tillamook and Clatsop County areas. Considerable work has been accomplished on Trask River and tributaries, Elk Creek, and Clear Creek.

## Game Commission

(Continued from Page 7)

July, 1949

### Oregon State Game Commission

(Appointed by Governor Douglas McKay)

Carl C. Hill, Chairman

Loyde S. Blakley

J. H. Van Winkle

Delbert Gildersleeve

Donald Mitchell

Elmer H. Balsiger replaced Loyde S. Blakley 7/24/50

Kenneth G. Denman replaced Carl C. Hill 1/51

(Appointed by Governor Robert D. Holmes)

Ralph Renner replaced Elmer H.

Balsiger 4/17/57

Max Wilson replaced Delbert

Gildersleeve 7/19/57

Rollin Bowles replaced Donald

Mitchell 7/28/58

(Appointed by Governor Mark O. Hatfield)

John P. Amacher replaced Kenneth

G. Denman 7/6/59

Joseph W. Smith replaced Ralph

Renner 6/16/60

Tallant Greenough replaced J. H.

Van Winkle 7/61

Wayne E. Phillips replaced Max

Wilson 7/62

### LIST OF STATE GAME WARDENS AND DIRECTORS

1911—Wm. L. Finley, State Game Warden

July 1, 1915—Carl D. Shoemaker, Master Game Warden

May 1, 1920—A. E. Burghdoff, State Game Warden

July 13, 1925—E. F. Averill, State Game Warden

April 9, 1927—Harold H. Clifford, State Game Warden

Sept. 1, 1930—H. L. Moreland, State Game Warden

May 12, 1931—Chas. H. McClees, State Game Supervisor (Acting)

July 13, 1931—H. L. Kelly, State Game Supervisor

March 14, 1932—H. L. Moreland, State Game Supervisor (Acting)

April 11, 1932—F. B. Wire, State Game Supervisor

Sept. 11, 1947—C. A. Lockwood, State Game Supervisor

March 5, 1951—P. W. Schneider, Acting Director

Oct. 15, 1951—P. W. Schneider, Director

### Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin

1634 S.W. ALDER STREET  
P.O. BOX 4136  
PORTLAND 8, OREGON

